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## INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference DPW/EM/R422	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/GB99/02880	International filing date (day/month/year) 01/09/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 04/09/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC F21V8/00		
Applicant <u>INEOS ACRYLICS UK Limited</u> <u>[IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC et al.]</u>		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.



2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- ☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand  01/03/2000	Date of completion of this report  13.12.2000
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:   European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer  Lodato, A  Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8037  

# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/GB99/02880

## I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of *(substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).):*

### Description, pages:

1-5 as originally filed

### Claims, No.:

1-12 as originally filed

### Drawings, sheets:

1/2-2/2 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

1

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/GB99/02880

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

*(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)*

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes: Claims 1-12
	No: Claims
Inventive step (IS)	Yes: Claims 1-12
	No: Claims
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes: Claims 1-12
	No: Claims

2. Citations and explanations  
**see separate sheet**

**R It m V**

**Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1: WO 92 05535 A

D2: EP-A-0 457 009

2. The document D1 is regarded as being the closest prior art to the subject-matter of claim 1, and discloses (see description page 2, lines 4-34 and figure 1):  
An edge-lit illumination system comprising a light transmitting sheet (10) and a light source (20); the light source being positioned in proximity to and adjacent to an edge of said light transmitting sheet (10); at least one (11) of the two opposing surfaces (11, 12) of said light transmitting sheet (10) carries markings (13).
3. The object of the invention is to provide an edge-lit illumination system overcoming the problem of the disturbances to the illumination of the system which can occur after a disruption or in case of overlapping of the markings. This object is achieved by the technical features of independent claim 1.
4. The subject-matter of claim 1 differs from the teaching of D1 in that:  
i) the markings are disposed randomly within a nominal area of at least one of the two opposing surfaces of said light transmitting sheet.
5. With respect to feature i), the aim of providing a random distribution of the marking on the surface is to avoid that the eye of an observer picks up a disturbance of the illumination system if the marking pattern across the light transmitting sheet is disturbed or disrupted in some way or if complete overlap of some markings on the upper surface of the sheet with some on the lower surface of the sheet occurs. In fact, due to the random pattern or lack of definite pattern found on the surface of the sheet, the eye of the observer, whether consciously or unconsciously, does not pick up any particular pattern. Accordingly, the eye of the observer does not pick up any disturbance or change to the random pattern

because it is not expecting or anticipating any specific structure to the surface pattern and, accordingly, accepts the changes or disturbances as if they formed part of the random pattern. The document D1 does not refer to this problem nor to the corresponding claimed solution.

6. The remaining documents also do not provide any indication to modify the closest prior art adopting the feature i) arriving to the claimed invention, since in particular:

D2 relates to an edge-lit illumination system comprising a molded body, said molded body being composed of an organic molded glass body in which masses of many small bubbles are unevenly dispersed. The surfaces of the light reflective body of this illumination system do not carry markings, since the bubbles are found within the body of the panel and not on the surface. In addition, such bubbles could not be considered as markings as such bubbles would not be marked on the surface but would appear as a result of the foaming process and would not be added to the surface subsequently as it is clearly implied by the word marking.

7. Therefore an edge-lit illumination system according to claim 1 is not disclosed or suggested in the available prior art.
8. **Claim 1** meets the requirements of the PCT with respect to novelty and inventive step (Article 33(2) and 33(3) PCT). **Claims 2 to 12** are depending from claim 1 and as such also meet the requirements of Article 33(2) and 33(3) PCT.
9. The subject-matter of claims 1 to 12 has an industrial application in the field of lighting.

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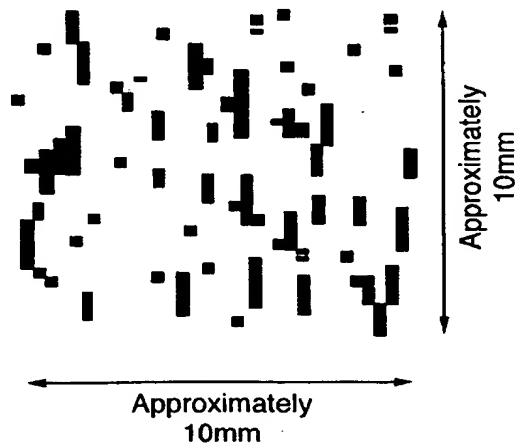
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> : <b>F21V 8/00</b>		(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 00/14448</b>
A1		(43) International Publication Date: 16 March 2000 (16.03.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB99/02880 (22) International Filing Date: 1 September 1999 (01.09.99) (30) Priority Data: 9819196.8 4 September 1998 (04.09.98) GB <i>04 MAY 01/30 2002</i> (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): INEOS ACRYLICS UK LIMITED [GB/GB]; 30 Bell Street, Romsey, Hampshire SO51 8GW (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): FORSTER, John, Henry [GB/GB]; 119 Enfield Chase, Hunters Hill, Guisborough, Cleveland TS14 7LH (GB). ALINSON, Heather [GB/GB]; 71, Salutation Road, Darlington DL3 8JW (GB). (74) Agent: WALSH, David, P.; Appleyard Lees, 15 Clare Road, Halifax HX1 2HY (GB).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: EDGE-LIT ILLUMINATION SYSTEM

(57) Abstract

An edge-lit illumination system comprising a light transmitting sheet (10) and a light source (13, 14); the light source (13, 14) being positioned in proximity to and adjacent to an edge of said light transmitting sheet (10), characterised in that at least one of the two opposing surfaces (11, 12) of said light transmitting sheet (10) carries markings such that said markings are disposed randomly within each of at least one nominal area of said at least one surface. If this novel surface treatment is disturbed or disrupted, for example by staining or abrasion, the disruption to the illumination of the system is less than would be expected.



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### Edge-Lit Illumination System

The present invention relates to an edge-lit illumination system

Edge-lit illumination systems which have as a basic feature a light source positioned alongside an edge of a light transmitting sheet are well known. The state of the art is typified by the light transmitting sheet being treated on at least one of its surfaces such that the light entering the edge of this sheet is irregularly reflected or scattered. Therefore this light is spread evenly across the illuminated surface. One of the ways of treating the surface is by application of a matrix of light reflecting and scattering material either directly to the surface or to a transparent film which is then adhered to the surface as disclosed in EP- A- 0549679. In this application the light transmitting sheet is treated on both of its surfaces. The light reflecting material is in the form of dots. These dots may be etched, painted or screen printed directly on to the surface of the light transmitting sheet or that of the transparent film adhered to the surface. The density of these dots may be increased in the direction away from the edge at which the light source is fixed by increasing the number of dots per unit area and decreasing the gaps between them or by keeping the gaps between the dots the same and increasing the size of the dots.

One disadvantage of the above system is that if this dot pattern across the light transmitting sheet is disturbed or disrupted in some way then correspondingly visually the illumination of the system appears to be disturbed. For example if a section of the dot pattern is abraded or stained then the illumination may appear to be disrupted corresponding to where the abrasion or staining has occurred on the surface of the light transmitting sheet.

A further disadvantage of the above system is a feature of the light transmitting sheet being treated on both of its surfaces. Therefore there may be complete overlap of some of the dots on the upper surface of the sheet with some on the lower surface of the sheet. This causes fringing patterns which are apparent to an observer of such an edge-lit illuminated sign as slight dark patches on the surface of the sign. By fringing we mean bands, rings or other patterns of alternate light or dark.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an edge-lit illumination system which overcomes some of these problems.

Accordingly the present invention provides an edge-lit illumination system comprising a light transmitting sheet and a light source; the light source being positioned in proximity to and adjacent to an edge of said light transmitting sheet, characterised in that at least one of the two opposing surfaces of said light transmitting sheet carries

markings such that said markings are disposed randomly within each of at least one nominal area of said at least one surface.

5 The light transmitting sheet is a transparent material. It may be glass or plastic but is preferably plastic and more specifically a clear acrylic sheet. The sheet may be of any shape, for example round, square, rectangular, triangular, cylindrical, irregular. Preferably it is rectangular.

10 Many types of light source are available but preferably fluorescent tubing is used. The diameter of the fluorescent tube may vary from typically 6mm, commonly referred to as T2, to 25mm, T8. The distance from the edge of the light transmitting panel to the crest of the tube is preferably between 1 and 2mm. In an alternative embodiment the fluorescent tube is an aperture tube. This type of tube has coated on the inside wall of the glass a reflective coating with a fluorescent coating on top of it. The aperture is a part of this tube, for example 30° of the 360° around the inside of the tube, with no coating. This opening runs the length of the tube and is arranged so it is directing light from the light source at the edge of the light transmitting sheet. A reflector is typically positioned behind each fluorescent tube and may be any material capable of reflecting light, for example mirrored aluminium. Preferably the light transmitting sheet is in a fixed relationship to the light source.

20 The surface of at least one side of the light transmitting sheet may comprise a single nominal area or it may be comprised of a plurality of nominal areas. The single nominal area or the plurality of nominal areas may cover part of the surface of the light transmitting sheet or the total area of the surface of the sheet. Each of these nominal areas may be of an equal size or alternatively they may be of different sizes. For example, where the light transmitting sheet is rectangular, the length of each nominal area may be approximately equal to the length of the edge of the sheet adjacent the light source and the width of each nominal area may be the same or a varied distance along the length of the light transmitting sheet, moving away from the light source.

25 Each of the nominal areas has markings which are disposed randomly within it. The markings may be of any shape, for example square, round, rectangular, triangular or irregular, or a combination of different shapes. Preferably they are of an irregular shape, for example irregularly shaped generally elongated structures based on squares and/or rectangles. The markings may be of equal size or a variety of sizes preferably ranging from 0.1mm to 10mm in length, more preferably 0.3 to 3mm. Preferably the width of the markings ranges from 0.5 to 1mm. The markings can be translucent or opaque and are preferably light coloured. By translucent we mean capable of transmitting rays of light

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with diffusion also. By opaque we mean substantially incapable of transmitting light but with the ability to scatter light.

5 These markings may be etched, painted or screen printed directly on to the surface of the light transmitting sheet or to that of a transparent film which is itself then adhered to the surface. Preferably the markings are screen printed directly on to the surface of the light transmitting sheet. An example of ink screen printing is stochastic screen printing. One simple way of defining stochastic screen printing is to compare it with the screen printing of the regular dot matrix, for example as illustrated in Figure 1 in EP- A- 0549679. For a chosen nominal area of the regular dot matrix there is an associated coverage of ink on the light transmitting sheet. For the stochastic screen printing each dot in this ink coverage is broken down, using a computer programme, into many smaller random markings (these smaller markings are the markings of the present application). These smaller markings are randomly distributed in a pattern in the designated nominal area. They may be of equal size or a variety of sizes. This is as disclosed in Screen Process, July 1995, page 14 by J Mulvey.

15 The area of coverage of the markings, for example as ink coverage if treatment of the surface is by ink screen printing, is preferably 0.1 to 99%, more preferably 1 to 40% and especially 5 to 30% for the random markings within each nominal area. The area of coverage of the markings on the surface of the light transmitting sheet may remain the same for each nominal area across the sheet. For example a sheet may have a number of nominal areas, which may be of equal or a variety of sizes, each nominal area having 10% markings coverage. In a further embodiment the density of markings within each nominal area is increased in a direction away from the edge of the light transmitting sheet at which the light source is positioned. The density of markings can be increased by increasing the size of the markings and/or the number of markings for each nominal area in the direction away from the light source.

20 For example for an edge-lit system with a single light source there may be a number of nominal areas, each having a length approximately equal to the length of the edge of the sheet adjacent the light source and each having a width, which may be the same or a varied distance along the length of the light transmitting sheet, moving away from the light source. The first area has a markings coverage of 3% and the coverage gradually increases with each nominal area until the nominal area which is furthest away from the edge of the light transmitting sheet at which the light source is positioned has an area of markings coverage of 20%.

The overall illumination achieved may be similar or greater than that achieved when the dot matrix is regular, for example as illustrated in Figure 1 in EP- A- 0549679.

Edge-lit illumination systems described in the present invention can be used as lighting devices or light sources, for example for backlit displays and also may be modified for use as illuminated shelving, for example in refrigerators.

Specific embodiments of the invention will now be further described in the following examples and with reference to the accompanying Figures.

Figure 1 is a sectional view through an illuminated display system according to the invention.

Figure 2 is an embodiment of the random markings pattern on one surface of the light transmitting sheet.

Figure 3 is a plan view of an abraded illuminated light transmitting sheet, treated on both surfaces according to the invention.

Figure 4 is a plan view of an abraded illuminated light transmitting sheet treated on both surfaces for comparative purposes.

#### Example 1

In Figure 1 the light transmitting sheet (10) is a 420 x 610 x 10mm clear cast polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) which has been treated by screen printing white ink markings directly on to both its opposing surfaces (11,12). The markings are printed on to each surface as shown in Figure 2 and range from 0.3 to 3mm in length. The light sources are Sylvania Luxline Plus Daylight Delux fluorescent tubes (13,14) which both have a power output of 18 Watts, a colour rendering value (Ra) of 86, a colour temperature of 6500 Kelvin and a diameter of 25mm. These are each placed adjacent to an edge of the light transmitting sheet and surrounded by a mirrored aluminium reflector (15,16).

#### Example 2

The treated light transmitting sheet of Example 1 has been abraded on its upper surface (11). The abrasion is in the form of 6 markings (17-22 inclusive) in a triangular configuration. Figure 3 illustrates the abraded illuminated sheet viewed from above the upper surface.

Example 3 - Comparative

The light transmitting sheet of Example 1 has been replaced by a light transmitting sheet of the same dimensions treated by screen printing a regular matrix of white ink dots directly on to both its surfaces. The level of ink coverage ranges from about 3% increasing to 16% along the light path length of 210mm, away from each of two fluorescent tube light sources (13,14). (By light path length we mean for a single light source the furthest distance, along the length of the surface of one side of this sheet, through which light is emitted. For two light sources, adjacent to opposite edges of this sheet, then the light path length is half the distance between the two tubes.) The dots are circular and a regular distance apart, such that each nearest neighbour is 1.9mm away. The light transmitting sheet has been abraded as in Example 2. Figure 4 illustrates the abraded (23-28 inclusive) illuminated sheet viewed from above the upper surface.

It can be readily seen from Figures 3 and 4 that the visual disruption to illumination caused by the abrasion is much easier to identify in the comparative example in Figure 4. There is no evidence of the presence of any dark patches in Figure 3 which could be attributed to fringing patterns.

## Claims

1. An edge-lit illumination system comprising a light transmitting sheet and a light source; the light source being positioned in proximity to and adjacent to an edge of said light transmitting sheet, characterised in that at least one of the two opposing surfaces of  
5 said light transmitting sheet carries markings such that said markings are disposed randomly within each of at least one nominal area of said at least one surface.
2. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in claim 1 wherein both of the opposing surfaces of the light transmitting sheet carry markings.
3. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in either of claim 1 or 2 wherein the area of  
10 markings coverage in each nominal area is between 0.1 to 99%.
4. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in claim 3 wherein the area of markings coverage in each nominal area is between 1 to 40%.
5. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein each nominal area is of an equal size.
6. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein each  
15 nominal area is of a different size.
7. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the area of markings coverage is the same in each nominal area.
8. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 wherein the area of  
20 markings coverage is different in each nominal area.
9. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 8 wherein the markings range from 0.1 to 10mm in length.
10. An edge-lit illumination as claimed in claim 9 wherein the markings range from 0.3 to 3mm in length.

11. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 10 wherein the markings are of an irregular shape.
12. An edge-lit illumination system as claimed in any of claims 1 to 11 wherein the markings are screen printed directly on to the surface of the light transmitting sheet.

Fig.1.

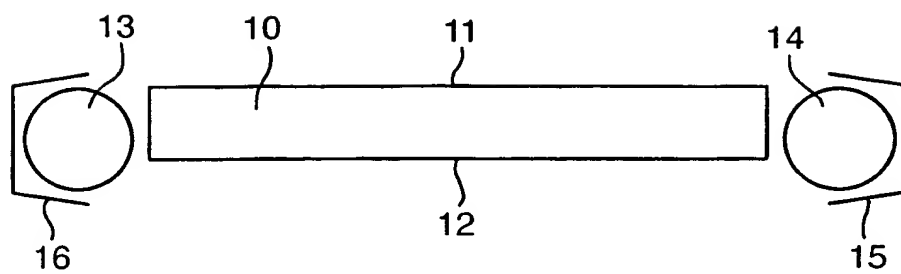
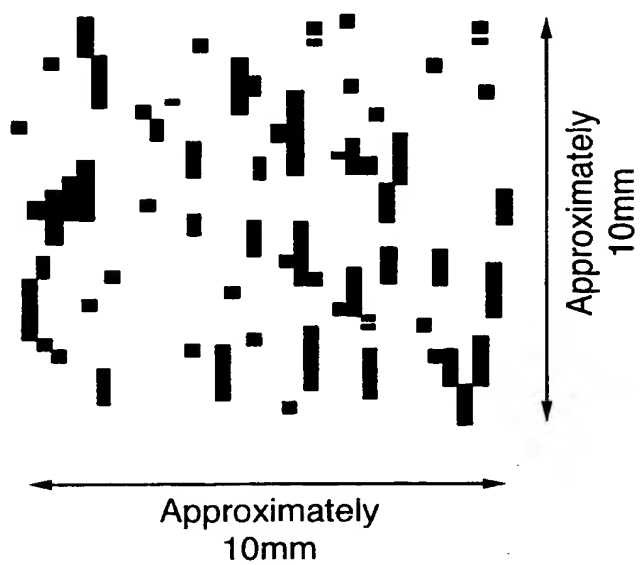


Fig.2.





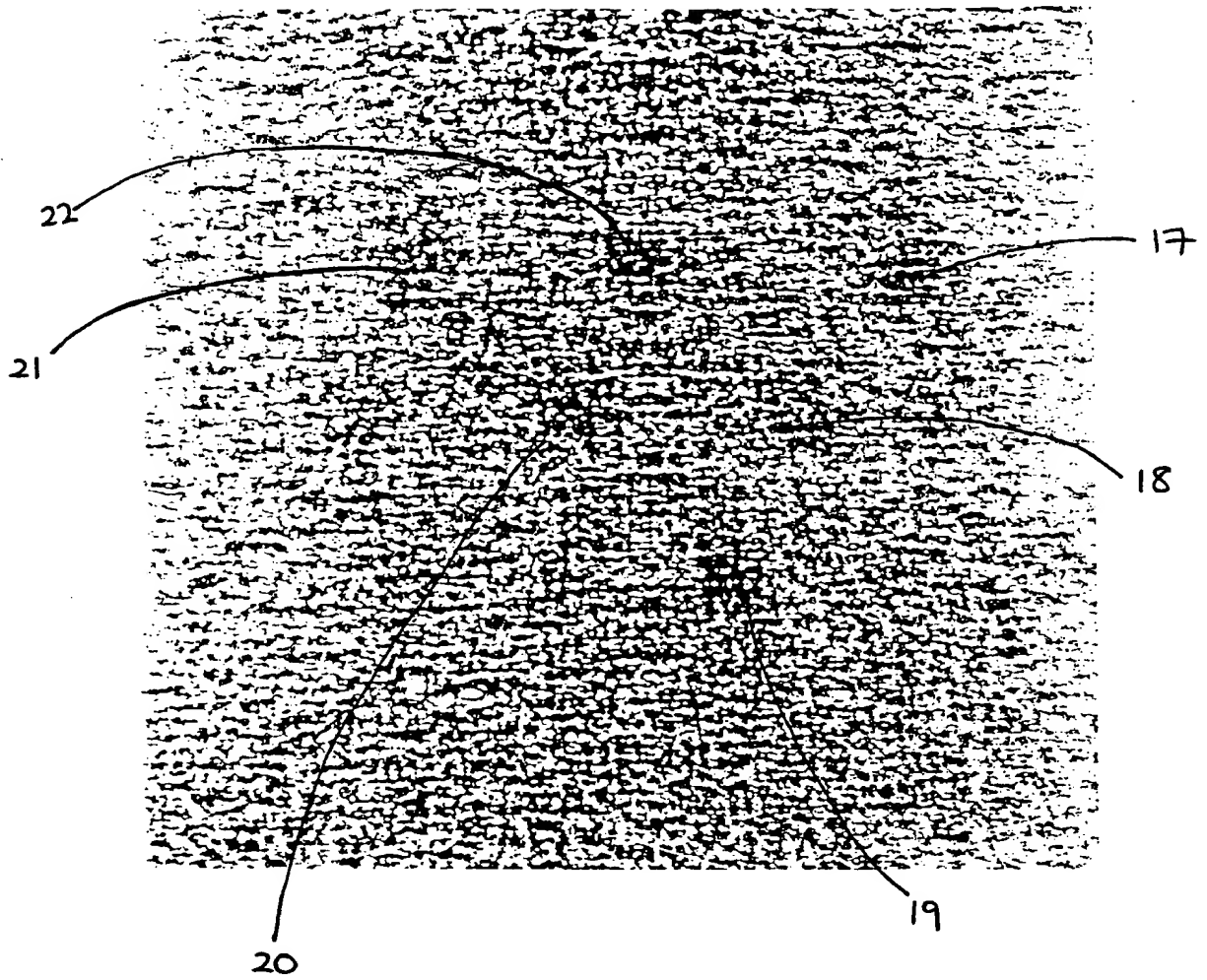


Figure 3

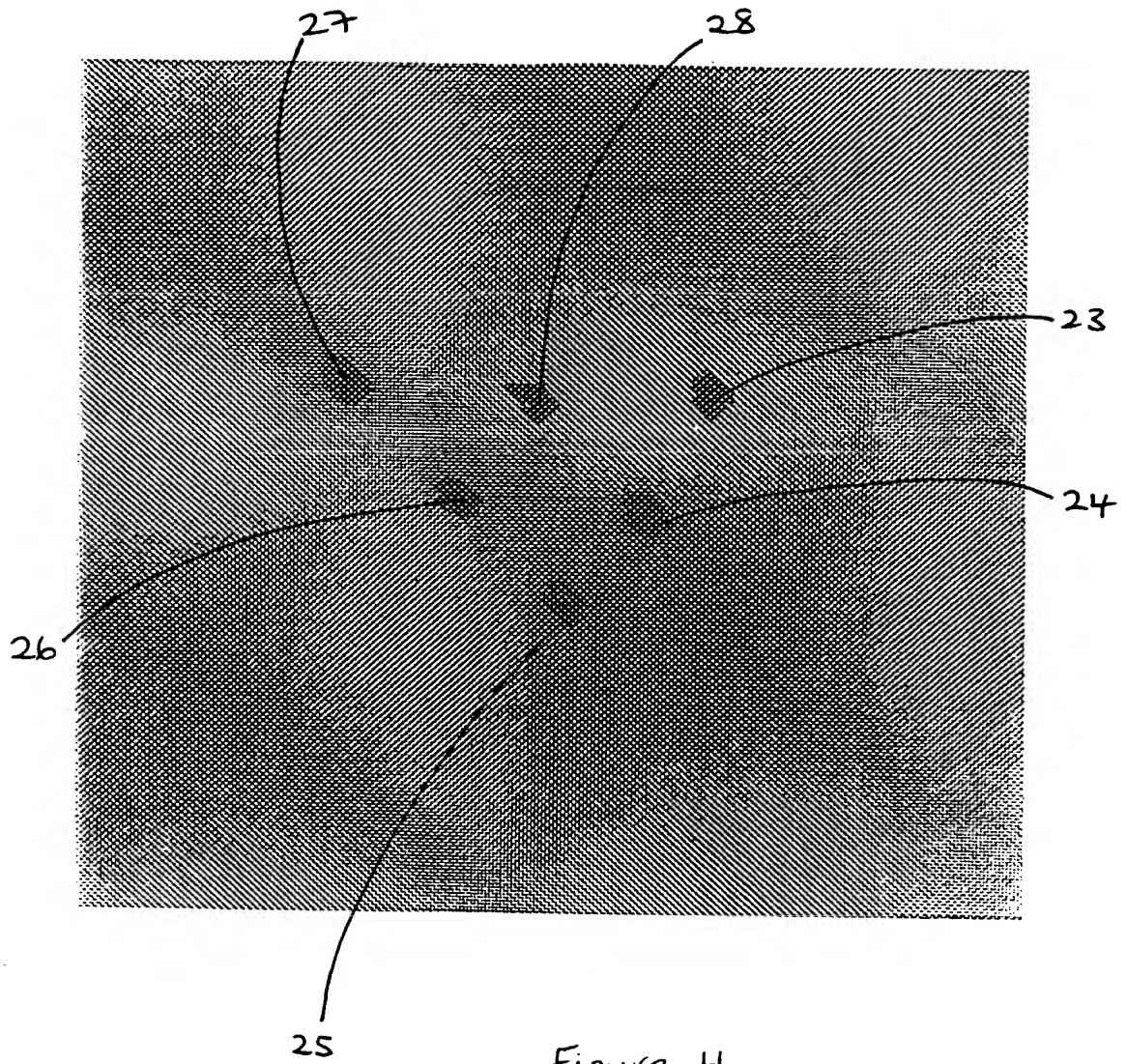


Figure 4

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

National Application No

PCT/GB 99/02880

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 F21V8/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 F21V

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP 08 075928 A (R.ANDO ET AL) 22 March 1996 (1996-03-22)	1
Y	the whole document	2, 12
P, X	-& US 5 841 572 A (R.ANDO ET AL)	1
P, Y	the whole document	2, 12
Y	WO 92 05535 A (ASHLAR SCREENPRINTS PTY) 2 April 1992 (1992-04-02) cited in the application abstract; figure 1	2, 12
X	EP 0 457 009 A (NISSEN KAGAKUKOGYO) 21 November 1991 (1991-11-21) abstract; figure 1	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/02880

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 8075928	A	22-03-1996	JP 2855510 B	10-02-1999
			US 5841572 A	24-11-1998
			US 5808784 A	15-09-1998
WO 9205535	A	02-04-1992	AT 138753 T	15-06-1996
			AU 647834 B	31-03-1994
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			CA 2092086 C	05-09-1995
			DE 69119910 D	04-07-1996
			DE 69119910 T	23-01-1997
			DK 549679 T	14-10-1996
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			JP 2920785 B	19-07-1999
			JP 6505809 T	30-06-1994
			KR 9613210 B	02-10-1996
			US 5390436 A	21-02-1995
			US 5625968 A	06-05-1997
EP 0457009	A	21-11-1991	JP 4039008 A	10-02-1992
			JP 4164935 A	10-06-1992
			US 5269977 A	14-12-1993

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark  
Office  
Box PCT  
Washington, D.C.20231  
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

<b>Date of mailing</b> (day/month/year) 04 April 2000 (04.04.00)	
<b>International application No.</b> PCT/GB99/02880	<b>Applicant's or agent's file reference</b> MTW 50667/WO
<b>International filing date</b> (day/month/year) 01 September 1999 (01.09.99)	<b>Priority date</b> (day/month/year) 04 September 1998 (04.09.98)
<b>Applicant</b> FORSTER, John, Henry et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:



in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

01 March 2000 (01.03.00)



in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election



was



was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

<b>The International Bureau of WIPO</b> 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	<b>Authorized officer</b> R. Chrem Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING  
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and  
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

To:

WALSH, David, P.  
Appleyard Lees  
15 Clare Road  
Halifax HX1 2HY  
ROYAUME-UNI

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 03 February 2000 (03.02.00)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference MTW 50667/WO	
International application No. PCT/GB99/02880	International filing date (day/month/year) 01 September 1999 (01.09.99)

## 1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

☒ the applicant
                 
 ☐ the inventor
                 
 ☐ the agent
                 
 ☐ the common representative

## Name and Address

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC  
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## State of Nationality

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## State of Residence

GB

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Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

## 2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

☒ the person
                 
 ☐ the name
                 
 ☐ the address
                 
 ☐ the nationality
                 
 ☐ the residence

## Name and Address

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United Kingdom

## State of Nationality

GB

## State of Residence

GB

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

## 3. Further observations, if necessary:

## 4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the receiving Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the designated Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Preliminary Examining Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

The International Bureau of WIPO  
34, chemin des Colombettes  
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

R. Chrem

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

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## IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.  
PCT/GB99/02880International filing date (day/month/year)  
01 September 1999 (01.09.99)

## 1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

☐ the applicant ☐ the inventor ☒ the agent ☐ the common representative

## Name and Address

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State of Residence

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Teleprinter No.

## 3. Further observations, if necessary:

## 4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

☒ the receiving Office ☒ the designated Offices concerned  
☐ the International Searching Authority ☐ the elected Offices concerned  
☐ the International Preliminary Examining Authority ☐ other:The International Bureau of WIPO  
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